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Urban District of Bolsover.



ANNUAL REPORT

(SURVEY REPORT),

— ON THE —

Health & Sanitary Condition
of the District

For the Year 1925.

GEO. KENT, PRINTER, BOLSOVER

Urban District Council of Bolsover.



HEALTH COMMITTEE.

DECEMBER 31st. 1925.

COUNCILLOR W. H. WOODHOUSE, (CHAIRMAN),

„ G. R. ADIN,
 „ A. DAVIS,
 „ H. W. DAY,
 „ J. FULLWOOD,
 „ W. HERBERT,
 „ W. T. MARSH,
 „ J. MCKAY,
 „ J. PRICE,
 „ W. SPRAY, J.P.,
 „ J. STREET,
 „ T. WALSH.

Representative on the North Derbyshire Isolation Hospital
Committee :

COUNCILLOR J. PRICE.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health :

WILLIAM STRATTON, L.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.I.

Sanitary Inspector : WALTER ELLIS, M.S.I.A.

URBAN DISTRICT OF BOLSOVER.



TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
BOLSOVER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in submitting to you the following Report upon the Health and Sanitary Condition of the District for the Year 1925.

The report in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health contains a survey of the progress and changes made during the preceding four years in the improvement of the Public Health.

During this term, among other changes the Council have :—
(1) Erected houses to relieve the house shortage ; (2) purchased from a Private Company the Waterworks and since improved the supply : (3) established a Disinfecting Station ; (4) at the end of 1925 were taking measures by means of a joint scheme for the efficient Sewerage and Sewage Disposal of the East Ward (Langwith Area) of the District. The Council have also undertaken the management and maintenance of the Public Baths and Public Hall erected by the Bolsover Area Miners' Welfare Committee during 1925.

The work carried out by your Sanitary Inspector is included in the Report. The activities of the Health Department during the period under review is shown by the number of Sanitary Works carried out at properties in all parts of the district ; the improvements effected in Closet and Ashpit Accommodation to houses ; and by the reorganised and satisfactory system of Public Scavenging. These activities have helped to improve the health and sanitary condition of the district.

Duties in the Health Department have been gradually increasing, the carrying out of which have involved a corresponding increase in clerical and other work.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM STRATTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

April, 1926.



Natural and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area.

Area of District :—4,955 acres (inclusive of water).

Population.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the district for births and deaths for the year 1925 is 12,630. The population of the district at the Census Return of 1921 was 11,475 (6,026 males, 5,449 females). Fifty years previously the population was 1,721 (Census Return, 1871).

Physical Features & General Character.

Geology :—Upper levels on magnesium limestone, lower level on coal measures.

Altitude :—225 to 581 feet above sea level

Mileage of Roads within the district :—29·125.

Constitution of the district :—The Poor Law Parish of Bolsover (Bolsover, Whaley & Whaley Thorns, Oxcroft, Stanfree, Shuttlewood and Woodhouse) was constituted the Urban Sanitary District of Bolsover by an Order of the Derbyshire County Council dated 12th April, 1893, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 57 of the Local Government Act, 1888, and the Order was confirmed on the 14th August, 1893, by the Local Government Board.

On the passing of the Local Government Act, 1894, the Local Board was succeeded by the Urban District Council.

On February 3rd, 1896, the County Council granted the Council's application to have the district divided into four Wards and such Order took effect on 1st April, 1897.

The boundaries of the four Wards (North, South, East and West) were altered by order of the County Council on the 26th September, 1919.

Number of Inhabited Houses.

2,487 houses (1925), 2,227 houses (census 1921), 394 houses (census 1871). 46 houses erected (1925).

Number of Families or Separate Occupiers.

2,317 (census 1921). The average size of families in Bolsover in 1921 was the highest among Urban Districts in the County.

Rateable Value and sum represented by a Penny Rate.

Rateable value :—£51,190. Sum represented by a penny rate :—£185. General District Rate (for the year) :—6/- in the £.

Social Conditions.

Five Recreation Grounds have been provided in the district, situate as follows :—The Hornscroft, Lords Close, Whaley Village, Shuttlewood and Stanfree. Public Swimming and Slipper Baths have been erected during the year by the Bolsover Area Miners' Welfare Committee. A movable floor has been provided and the Baths are used during Winter months as a Public Hall, etc. The Baths are managed and maintained by the Council. The Baths were opened on the 28th July, and the Public Hall on the 1st December. During the year the total bathers were 8,055.

The chief occupations of the inhabitants are coal-mining and agriculture.

Vital Statistics.

Births during the past five years :

Years.	Birth Rate.	No. of Legitimate.		No. of Illegitimate		Total.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1921	25·8	158	130	8	6	302
1922	28·02	169	147	6	12	334
1923	25·85	163	142	3	6	314
1924	26·59	155	166	9	4	334
1925	24·94	149	158	4	4	315

Deaths during the past five years :

Year.	Death Rate.	No. of Deaths.		Total	Remarks.
		Males.	Females.		
1921	10·6	74	51	125	3 due to violence.
1922	7·9	41	54	95	1 do.
1923	9·87	61	59	120	6 do.
1924	11·14	77	63	140	7 do.
1925	9·7	69	54	123	5 do.

Death-Rates per 1,000 of Estimated Population during the past five years :

Cause.	DEATH RATE.				
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Zymotic	1·11	·58	·90	·23	·237
Diarrhœa under 2 years ...	·59	·33	·49	·23	·316
Phthisis	1·11	·50	·24	·71	·554
Respiratory Diseases ...	1·71	·83	1·64	1·67	1·504

Other Tubercular Diseases Death-Rate (1925) 316

Number of Women dying in, or consequence of

Childbirth during 1925... .. One

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—The following table gives the number of deaths occurring in children under one year of age and the rates per 1,000 births during the last five years :

Year.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate.
1921	34	112·5
1922	25	74·8
1923	25	79·6
1924	33	98·8
1925	30	95·25

During the year 1925, Congenital Debility, Malformation including premature births, were responsible for 14 deaths included in the above total of 30.

Poor Law Relief.

The following particulars have been supplied by the Clerk to the Guardians :—The total amount for twelve months paid in relief for Bolsover Parish was £1,752/5/7, and the average number of persons weekly as follows : 24 men, 46 women, 81 children.

Causes of Sickness.

Influenza has occurred in yearly epidemics and caused one death during 1925.

Goitre (Derbyshire Neck). I have not noticed many cases in the district. A few patients have been successfully treated by medicine and dieting.

General provision of Health Services in the Area.

Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority or by the County Council.

- (1) Tuberculosis : Sanatorium at Walton, Chesterfield.
- (2) Maternity : Chesterfield.
- (3) Children : Nil.
- (4) Fever : Hospitals at Dronfield, Langwith, Mastin Moor, Morton and Penmore.
- (5) Smallpox : Hospital at Spital, Chesterfield.

All the Hospitals are available for the area. None are within the Urban District. Hospitals under the control of the North Derbyshire Isolation Hospital Committee.

Institutional Provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children in the area.

None---dealt with by the Poor Law Authorities.

Ambulance Facilities.

For infectious cases motor ambulances are provided by the North Derbyshire Hospital Committee. For non-infectious and accident cases the Colliery Companies in the district provide motor ambulances for their workmen and families.

There also is an old horse-drawn ambulance which was presented by the Local Ambulance Corps to the Council, but I do not consider it of much use.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

(1) Maternity and Child Welfare Centres :—Two Babies' Welfare Centres open, one at Bolsover and the other at New Bolsover. Both are under the County Council.

(2) Day Nurseries :—Nil.

(3) School Clinics :—One at Chesterfield, under the control of the County Council.

(4) Tuberculosis Dispensaries :—Brimington Rd., Chesterfield

(5) Venereal Disease Treatment Centre :—Morning and afternoon sessions arranged twice weekly at the Venereal Clinic, Royal Hospital, Chesterfield.

Public Health Staff.

(1) Medical Officer of Health (Part-time Officer) :—William Stratton, L.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.I.

(2) Sanitary Inspector (Whole-time Officer) :—Walter Ellis, C.R.S.I., Certified Meat and Foods Inspector.

The Sanitary Inspector in addition to discharging ordinary duties also acts as Cleansing Superintendent to the Council.

No assistance is provided in the Health Department.

In respect of each appointment salary contribution is received from the County Council from Exchequer Grants.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

(1) General :—There is a District Nurse provided by voluntary contributions and under the control of a Local Committee.

(2) Infectious Diseases :—No nursing provision for such cases

Midwives.

The Midwives practising in the district are under the supervision of the County Council.

Chemical Work.

None undertaken during the past five years.

Legislation in force.

General adoptive Acts, Bye-laws and Regulations relating to the public health, in force in the district :

Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889.

Infections Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.

Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1890, Parts 2 and 3.

Private Street Works Act, 1892.

Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1907, Parts 2, 3, 4, 5, and Section 95, Part 10.

Baths and Wash-Houses Act, 1846.

Bye-Laws (made in 1915) with respect to :

Paving of Yards and Open Spaces.

New Streets and Buildings.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

Common Lodging Houses.

Drainage of Existing Buildings.

Tents, Vans, Sheds and Similar Structures.

Slaughterhouses.

Nuisances.

Offensive Trades.

Regulations (made in 1906) with respect to :

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

Sanitary Circumstances in the Area.

Water.

Previous to July, 1923, water was supplied by the Bolsover and District Water Company, Ltd., to a total number of 1,466 houses. In 1922, the Council decided to purchase the works of the Company and the advice of an Engineer (Capt. F. W. Hodson, of Loughborough), was sought. The purchase was completed and on July 1st, 1923, the Council took over the management.

The works are situate on a site adjacent to the South side of the L. & N.E. (G.C.) Railway, near Bolsover Station, where they intercept and utilise the water released by the cutting of the tunnel through the magnesium limestone formation.

The natural water is excessively hard and has a soap test hardness of about 31° , but is chemically and bacteriologically pure after softening. The softening plant used is of the Archbutt Deely type and the materials used for softening are Lime and Soda Ash, with a small quantity of Alumino-Ferric to assist the settling of the magnesium.

After the water has been allowed to settle it runs into a tank and is mixed with Carbonic acid gas produced by a coke stove, this has the effect of stopping further softening action and reconverting into soluble bicarbonate any of the carbonate of lime which may still remain in suspension. An attempt is made to keep the carbonated water at a soap test hardness of not more than 10° .

Since the Council took over the works, a well has been sunk on the site of the water works to a depth of 40 feet and a borehole 12" in diameter was afterwards sunk from the bottom of this well to a depth of 100 feet. During the summer of 1925 the quantity of water raised from this borehole enabled the Council to meet the increased demand.

The last analysis of the water from the borehole made 1st December, 1924, is as follows :

					Parts per 100,000
Total solid matters	...	...	...	...	33.00
Free and Saline Ammonia	...	...	...	...	0.0
Albumenoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	.002
Nitrogen as Nitrites and Nitrates	...	...	...	...	0.0
Chlorine	...	...	...	...	2.0
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80° F.	...	...	...	...	.040
Hardness	Temporary	...	...	...	11.76
	Permanent	...	...	...	14.86
	Total	...	...	...	26.62
Appearance in 2 ft. tube	...	...	...	...	Turbid & Yellowish
Suspended matter	...	...	...	...	—
Metals	...	...	...	...	Trace of Iron

The analytical results shew the water to contain only traces of organic matter and there is no indication of the occurrence of pollution.

No. of houses in the Urban District supplied with water (including Model Village and Farms)...	1914
No. of houses with private supply, wells, etc. ...	173
No. of houses supplied by a Private Company (Whaley Thorns)...	400

During the past five years 35 houses have been provided with internal supply in lieu of standpipes.

Bacteriological Analysis of Water :

	Colonies on		B. Coli present in
	Agar 37° C.	Gelatin 22° C.	
Entrance to Works ...	10	380	5 c.c.
West end of Tunnel ...	5	320	10 c.c.
Treated Water... ..	2	40	150 c.c.

Table shewing quantity of water pumped and used by large consumers :

Year ended June 30th.	Total pumped Million galls.	Consumption. L.N.E. Rly. Co.	Consumption. Bolsover Colliery Co.	Consumption. Blackwell R.D.C.
1921	72.1	7,029,000	12,817,000	
1922	70.5	9,059,000	12,698,000	
1923	90.0	23,763,000	13,577,000	
1924	95.6	23,991,000	14,351,000	8,386,000
1925	105.5	26,067,000	16,905,000	9,505,000

The consumption of water at the Public Baths is not included in the above figures as the Baths were not opened until 28th July, 1925.

The Council have given much thought and attention to the question of increasing the supply of water to the district as the capacity of the works at certain periods is severely taxed.

Rivers and Streams.

There has been no evidence of pollution of rivers or streams during the time covered by the report.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The sewage of various parts of the district is treated and disposed of at six outfall works situated at Carr Vale (two), Shuttlewood (two), Stanfree and Whaley Common, the outfall works being under the supervision of your Surveyor. The Old Bolsover works at the present time are considerably overtaxed and certain additions are necessary, in spite of this however, the effluent has, up to the present, been satisfactory. Shuttlewood works are overtaxed and are in a bad state of repair, and your Surveyor has a scheme for reconstructing these works in preparation at the present time. In 1925, a report on the

sewerage of the whole district was prepared by a firm of Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Henry Adams & Son, London. In 1924, a scheme was prepared by a firm of Consulting Engineers, Messrs. W. H. Radford & Son, of Nottingham, to deal with the sewage of the Langwith area of the East Ward together with two adjoining districts. The Ministry of Health held an Inquiry and on July 16th, and approved the scheme and tenders were invited and received for the execution of the work. This scheme proving too costly an amended one was prepared by the Engineer to the Blackwell R.D.C. in 1925, and the Ministry of Health held a further inquiry on November 4th, to sanction the raising of a loan to carry out the work. Tenders are now to be invited.

During the five years the following works have been carried out :—370 yards 12" sewer laid ; 1,972 yards 9" sewer laid ; 502 yards 6" sewer laid.

30 houses have been connected to sewer in lieu of cesspools.

23 additional cesspools have been brought into use for house drainage making a total of 66 cesspools now in existence.

410 drains have been tested, 101 defects found and remedied.

I understand your Surveyor has in hand, a scheme for the alteration of the main outfall sewer from Old Bolsover. He has also to prepare a scheme for the sewerage of the Stanfree area which is at present unsewered.

Closet Accommodation.

The whole of the houses in the district with the exception of 70 dwellings are provided with separate closet accommodation.

During 1925, 11 privies were abolished ; 1 privy converted into a water closet ; 8 privies converted into pail closets ; and 50 additional water closets brought into use.

During the past five years, 72 privies have been abolished ; 44 privies converted into water closets ; 22 pail closets converted into water closets ; 18 privies converted into pail closets ; and 296 additional water closets brought into use.

All closet conversions so far carried out have been under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875. In order that conversion work might be accelerated I again urge the Council to make use of the powers they possess under the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.

The following is the number of closets of each type at the end of the year 1925 :

No. of W.C's. (including 6 waste water closets)	...	868
No. of Pail Closets	... ..	855
No. of Privies	... ..	792

Scavenging.

The duties of Cleansing Superintendent are undertaken by your Sanitary Inspector and this work necessitates a large amount of his time being spent upon it.

The Council carry out the direct collection and disposal of house refuse for the whole of the district.

This important branch of public health work has been again satisfactorily performed during the year.

During the past five years scavenging work has been entirely re-organised and among the improvements effected are :--The direct scavenging of all areas of the district ; the cleansing of pail closets, privies and ashpits at more frequent intervals ; and the abolishment of Sunday night work.

Ashbins are now emptied weekly and in the Langwith area

twice weekly ; pail closets are emptied twice weekly ; dry and wet ashpits are emptied monthly ; and the majority of cesspools emptied weekly.

Dry refuse is mainly disposed of at six tips situate in different parts of the district. Wet refuse is disposed of on farm lauds and allotments. The dry refuse tips are under the control of the Council and these have been kept as far as possible free from nuisances by your Sanitary Inspector during the year.

33 movable ashbins were provided to substitute 17 fixed ashpits during 1925. During the past five years 275 fixed ashpits have been replaced by movable ashbins. These alterations in the method of refuse storage have done much to improve the outside sanitary conditions of houses and to remove nuisances arising from refuse being thrown on to street surfaces and carried about by the wind.

There still remains however a number of ashpits from which refuse is indirectly removed, resulting in a loss of time in scavenging.

Each year sees an increase in the work through the erection of new houses, and during the past five years 280 additional ashbins and 21 additional cesspools have been brought into use.

The average amount of house refuse collected is heavy, which may be accounted for by coal-mining being the chief trade of the district. The amount of refuse however would be much lessened if householders burned what they could instead of depositing it in the receptacle. It is estimated that if only 1-lb. of refuse more was burned daily in each household in the Urban District the cost of collection and disposal of approximately 408 tons of refuse per annum would be saved.

The following is the number of refuse receptacles of each type at the end of the year 1925 :

No. of Ashbins.	No. of Dry Ashpits.	No. of Wet Ashpits.	No. of Cesspools.
1483	164	439	66

The following return shews the Scavenging work carried out during the past five years :

Year.	Ashpits cleansed.	Dry Ashpits cleansed.	Wet Ashpits cleansed	Pail Closets cleansed	Cesspools cleansed	Total loads of House Refuse removed
1921	28323	2640	2428	35516	888	7123
1922	44545	1777	2858	47653	969	7996
1923	65998	2131	3689	82664	1121	8958
1924	79830	2891	4076	87726	1209	9759
1925	90796	2880	4326	87756	1362	9800

Sanitary Inspection.

The following report of your Sanitary Inspector shews the work carried out in the Health Department during the year in the removal of nuisances and conditions likely to injuriously affect the public health. The report however cannot shew the amount of work involved or the time spent by your Sanitary Inspector to avoid friction arising in the discharge of his various duties, and it is a pleasure to record that the results shown have been obtained without recourse to legal proceedings.

INSPECTIONS.

Total inspections made during the year	...	...	2325
Inspections of Houses (Public Health Acts)	...	...	120
do. do. (Housing Acts)	...	...	23
do. do. (Rent Restriction Acts)	...	...	2
do. re Infectious Diseases	...	...	96
do. re Schools...	...	...	21
do. of Workshops	...	...	25
do. of Bakehouses	...	...	8
do. of Slaughterhouses, Butchers' Premises, etc.	...	...	212
do. of Dairies and Cowsheds	...	...	57
do. of Offensive Trades	...	...	39
do. of Knacker's Yard	...	...	5
do. re Living Vans	...	...	10
do. re Cinemas	...	...	6
do. re Ice Cream making	...	...	12
do. of Markets...	...	...	42

NUISANCES.

Total number of Nuisances dealt with	...	...	537
Nuisances abated	...	...	513
Nuisances in hand at end of year	...	...	24

NOTICES, ETC.

Informal Notices to Owners or Occupiers	...	...	156
Statutory Notices to Owners or Occupiers	...	...	14
Number of times Legal Proceedings were taken	...	...	none
Notices sent re Infectious Diseases	...	...	76
Certificates granted under Rent Restriction Acts	...	...	2

INTERVIEWS & APPOINTMENTS.

Interviews and Appointments re various matters	221
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COMPLAINTS.

Complaints received and dealt with...	53
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SANITARY WORKS & IMPROVEMENTS.

New Drains laid, Gully Traps fixed	26
Inspection Chambers built or repaired	11
Cesspools repaired	3
Urinals repaired	1
Choked Drains cleared	48
Conversions of Privies into Water Closets	1
Conversions of Pail Closets into Water Closets	—
Conversions of Privies into Pail Closets	10
Additional Water Closets provided	3
Defective Privies and Pail Closets remedied	86
Defective Water Closets remedied	20
Defective Ashpits and Ashbins remedied	101
Ashpits replaced with portable Ashbins	17
New Sinks affixed or defects remedied	9
Defective Sink Wastes repaired or trapped	11
Defective Water Supplies remedied	2
Unused Wells filled in	2
Dampness remedied	6
Defective Roofs repaired	27
Defective Rain-Water Conductors repaired	27
Defective Floors repaired	7
Defective Windows repaired	12
Defective Plasterwork repaired	13
Defective Washing Arrangements remedied	1
Defective Fireplaces & Cooking Arrangements remedied	8
Defective Yards or Footpaths paved or repaired	12
Overcrowding remedied	1
Dirty Premises cleansed	14
Dirty Closets cleansed	2
Nuisances through keeping Animals, abated	4
Accumulations removed	7
Miscellaneous defects remedied	21

Smoke Abatement.

The district has been free of nuisance arising from smoke or other atmospheric impurities during the year.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by By-laws or Regulations.

OFFENSIVE TRADES :—12 fish-friers and 1 rag and bone dealer constitute the 13 Offensive Trades in the district. 2 Offensive Trades were established and one closed down during the year. 39 inspections were made of the various premises, 8 defects found and dealt with.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS :—There are no houses in the district to which the bye-laws apply.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES :—There is no such house in the district. The one common lodging house was closed during 1924.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS :—There are a number of living vans and similar structures in the district. 10 visits were paid to them during the year. During the year the number of vans used for habitation have increased, the occupants being employed in the neighbourhood.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES :—Private slaughterhouses comprise 11. 2 are registered; 6 permanently licensed; and 3 annually licensed. 157 inspections were made, 9 defects found and dealt with.

KNACKER'S YARD :—1 Knacker's Yard in the district which is subject to an annual license was opened during 1924. 5 visits were paid to it, 1 nuisance found and dealt with. The premises are situated in an isolated position and away from dwelling houses.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS :—51 persons are registered as milksellers, 38 being retail purveyors, and 13 wholesale producers. 57 inspections of premises were made, 12 defects found and dealt with.

UNDERGROUND SLEEPING ROOMS :—There are no underground sleeping rooms in the district.

Schools.

There are 7 public elementary schools in the district. All have the public water supply laid on. 5 schools are provided with water closets and 2 schools with pail closets. 6 schools are provided with movable ashbins and 1 school with a fixed ashpit for refuse storage. The drainage arrangements at two schools are on the cesspool system, the remaining schools are connected up with the public sewers. 21 visits have been paid respecting sanitary conditions and various defects found have been remedied during the year. 1 school was provided with new water closet accommodation. 3 schools were disinfected following infectious disease. It was not found necessary to close any school during the year on account of epidemic disease.

Rat and Mice Destruction.

237 poison baits were laid at the Sewage Works and Refuse Tips in 1925, including 150 baits laid during "Rat Week."

Housing.

General Housing Conditions in the Area.

The provision of houses has been one of the most pressing needs of the district for the past five years. To meet the house shortage the Council during the last year erected a further 30 houses, making a total of 77 houses erected by them. The Council have acquired land in Moorfield Lane to allow for a further 188 houses, and land at Shuttlewood for 46 houses. At the end of 1925, 108 houses were in course of erection by the Council.

The following table gives the houses erected by the Council and by private enterprise during the last five years :

Year.	Houses erected by the Council.	Subsidy houses erected by private enterprise.	Non-Subsidy houses erected by private enterprise.	Totals.
1921	1	27	6	34
1922	30	34	..	64
1923	...	1	105	106
1924	16	12	2	30
1925	30	16	...	46
Totals	77	90	113	280

Overcrowding.

During 1925 and the last few years, many cases of overcrowding have come to my notice in all parts of the district arising through the house shortage. A large number of the worst cases should be greatly relieved however when the houses now being built by the Council are completed.

Fitness of Houses.

The general standard of housing in the area is satisfactory. A number of dwellings, mainly in the South Ward, are old, but in the majority of cases are kept in a reasonably fit state of repair.

During the last five years action has been taken by the Health Department under the Public Health Acts and Housing Acts to secure improved conditions as regards water supply, closet and ashpit accommodation, general repairs and improvements to a considerable number of houses in various parts of the district.

In 1925, 3 houses unfit for human habitation were demolished, this making a total of 13 unfit houses demolished during the past five years.

Unhealthy Areas.

There have been no complaints received or representations made in regard to unhealthy areas.

Bye-Laws relating to Houses, Houses Let in in Lodgings, and to Tents. Vans, Sheds, etc.

Bye-Laws were approved in 1915 controlling houses, houses let in lodgings, and tents, vans, sheds, and similar structures. During 1925 there was an increase in the number of living vans in the district. In my opinion the Council should have wider powers for dealing with living vans and similar structures.

General and Miscellaneous.

Notices have been circulated amongst householders during the year giving information as to the proper use of water closets, drainage, and the disposal of house refuse so far as possible by burning.

Housing Statistics for Year 1925.

Number of new houses erected during the year :

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b))	46
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :	
(i) By the Local Authority...	30
(ii) By other bodies or persons	16

1.—Unfit dwelling houses.

Inspection.—(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	120
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	23

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation —

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 23

2.—Remedy of defects without Service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 22

3.—Action under Statutory Powers.

A.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 1

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :

(a) By owners 1

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners —

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ... —

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 10

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :

(a) By owners 10

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners —

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	...	...	...	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	...	...	..	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	..	—
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	3

Inspection & Supervision of Food.

Milk Supply.

There has been no definite evidence of disease being attributable to milk supply or distribution during the year. There has been no complaints with regard to the wholesomeness of the milk produced within or brought into the district, or to the general arrangements for the supply and distribution.

The Registers required by the Act shew 51 persons to be registered as milksellers. 38 of these persons are Retail Purveyors, the remaining 13 are Wholesale Producers. 7 persons are registered for the sale of sterilised milk in bottles supplied by an outside firm. 3 retail purveyors and 2 wholesale producers have been registered during the year.

57 inspections were made of milksellers' premises under the provisions of the Acts and Orders, 12 defects found and dealt with.

Alterations and improvements have been effected to a number of premises during the past five years to meet the requirements of the Acts.

No action has been taken by the Council as to tuberculous milk, tuberculous cattle, or the bacteriological examination of graded and other milk.

No special designation milk is sold in the district.

Meat Supply.

The meat offered in the district has been frequently inspected and as far as possible at the time of slaughter.

Under the provisions of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, and the Council's Bye-laws, 157 inspections of slaughter-houses and butchers' premises, 32 inspections of shops and stores premises, and 23 inspections of householders' premises have been carried out. 9 defects were found and dealt with.

To meet the requirements of the Meat Regulations, the market stalls were provided with covers as protection against the contamination of the meat. One stallholder was cautioned by the Council for allowing his stall to be uncovered contrary to the Regulations.

Notices were issued by the Council and circulated among the butchers for display requesting customers to refrain from handling meat before purchase.

No arrangements for meat marking under the Regulations have been made.

The Council appointed the Sanitary Inspector as officer to whom notices of slaughter were to be given under the Regulations and during the year notifications from householders, etc., for occasional slaughter for sale were received by him for 23 animals.

The disposal of condemned or surrendered food is as far as possible carried out by cremation in local furnaces.

The Tuberculosis Order, 1925, which came into operation in September, 1925, should in course of time decrease the amount of meat condemned in the slaughterhouse by preventing animals in a generalised tuberculosis state reaching such premises.

Private slaughterhouses number 11. 2 are registered, 6 permanently licensed, and 3 annually licensed. 1 licensed slaughterhouse was in little use during the year. No additional slaughterhouses were licensed. The slaughterhouses have been kept generally in satisfactory condition.

There is no public slaughterhouse in the district.

The following statement shews the number of private slaughterhouses in use during 1920 and 1925 :

	1920	January, 1925	December, 1925
Registered ...	2	2	2
Licensed ...	7	9	9
Total ...	9	11	11

Other Foods.

Foods, other than meat, offered for sale in the district have been kept under supervision.

The Registered Bakehouses in the district number 4. These have been kept in satisfactory condition. 8 inspections of same were made, 2 defects found and dealt with.

Visits also have been paid to the various fish-friers' premises in the district for the purpose of inspecting food.

The following unsound food was destroyed during the year:

758-lbs. of Beef.	168-lbs. of Pork.
294-lbs. of Shellfish.	67-lbs. of Fish.
21-lbs. of Canned Tomatoes.	9-lbs. of Tripe.
6-lbs. of Canned Beef.	

No cases of food poisoning occurred in the district.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts; The Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923; The Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923; The Milk and Cream Regulations, 1912 and 1917.

The County Council carry out the provisions of these Acts and Regulations within the district.

The following information has been kindly supplied by the County Analyst upon articles analysed by him and taken within the Urban District of Bolsover under the Sale of Food & Drugs Acts during the past five years :

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Total Samples ...	50	30	42	41	45
Milk Samples ...	16	12	10	12	15

During the year 1925, one of the samples of milk proved upon analysis to contain 7% of added water and the vendor was fined £10.

Prevalence of, and control over Infectious Diseases.

Infectious Diseases Generally.

Further on in this report you will find a table setting out the number of cases notified, number removed to hospital, and the deaths resulting therefrom. Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum are shown under the head of Maternity & Child Welfare.

No use has been made of the Schick and Dick Tests or any other artificial methods of immunization in cases of Diphtheria or Scarlet Fever respectively.

Diphtheria Anti-toxin is supplied free by the Council.

There was only one return case of Scarlatina during 1925.

No vaccinations or re-vaccinations have been done by me during the last five years under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

I have not considered it necessary to recommend school closure during 1925. Personally I think it a useless measure.

Smallpox.

We had 7 cases of discrete or mild Smallpox during the year 1925. The short table below gives you the ages of those attacked and the vaccinal condition. I cannot do better than reiterate my remarks of last year. Smallpox has no terrors for a well vaccinated community, but owing to the number of exemptions obtained, and the general laxity in the administration of the Vaccination Act, the Country is ripe for an epidemic. The only absolute safe-guard is vaccination and re-vaccination every seven years, as the protection afforded by vaccination dies away in about that period. In my opinion all medical men should be

public vaccinators, and all vaccinations should be subject to inspection and a certain standard of vaccination fixed with regard to the number of scarifications and the area covered. A successful vaccination certificate should only be accepted if the standard has been complied with. I think that as Smallpox is now in this Country, the exemption clause of the Vaccination Act should be repealed, and compulsory vaccination insisted upon, as all unvaccinated people are a danger not only to themselves but to the community. Anyhow all contacts should be compelled to submit to vaccination.

No deaths occurred from smallpox. The apathy of the general public towards vaccination is very extraordinary and it seems as if a virulent type of the disease causing many deaths would be necessary to rouse the public to the realisation of the danger that is in their midst and the necessity of protection, by the only means, vaccination.

All those attacked were unvaccinated.

Age Groups.	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60 and over
Vaccinated in infancy and re-vaccinated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vaccinated recently ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vaccinated in infancy only ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unvaccinated ...	1	1	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...

I have no special observations to make as regards other infectious diseases.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis).

The following table shews cases notified, cases admitted to hospital, and deaths during the past five years :

Tuberculosis.

New cases and mortality during 1925 :

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
1 and under 5	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
5 " 10	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
10 " 15	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
15 " 20	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
20 " 25	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
25 " 35	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
35 " 45	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
45 " 55	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
55 " 65	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
65 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	8	5	3	3	5	2	2	2

The district stands well as regards freedom from Phthisis. The number of cases of Phthisis notified was 13 (8 during 1924). 6 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified. Phthisis caused 7 deaths, making a death rate per 1,000 per annum of '554. The Tuberculosis Dispensary, Chesterfield, serves for patients from this district, and most cases attend there for consultation and treatment. If the cases be suitable, admission to the Sanatorium at Walton is arranged.

Laboratory Work.

Number of specimens sent to the County Laboratory during the past five years :

Year.	Enteric Fever.		Diphtheria		Phthisis.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.
1921	...	3	3	10	5	22	1	...	9	35
1922	...	4	3	7	4	20	2	3	9	34
1923	1	...	5	21	6	21	1	...	13	42
1924	1	8	...	23	6	22	...	..	7	53
1925	3	9	13	57	9	29	4	...	29	95

Disinfection.

Written notification is given by me to your Sanitary Inspector respecting the required disinfection of premises following infectious disease. Disinfection of rooms is carried out by spraying or fumigation with formalin. Drains and sanitary arrangements receive attention and are disinfected. Householders are supplied with disinfectants. Bedding, etc., is removed by means of a motor van for disinfection by a Thresh's Steam Disinfector. The disinfecting station opened by the Council in 1924 has proved a valuable asset. Return for the past five years:

Year.	Rooms of Houses Disinfected	Schools Disinfected	Articles treated in Steam Disinfector	Householders supplied with Disinfectants.
1921	122	7	...	376
1922	99	8	...	377
1923	105	4	...	327
1924	189	15	562	373
1925	248	3	835	446

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action has been taken under these Regulations relating to tuberculous employees in the milk trade.

Public Health Act, 1925.

No action has been taken by the Council under Section 62 of this Act relating to compulsory removal to hospital of infectious persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Table shewing cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified during the past five years :

Year.	Cases.			Vision unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths.
	Notified	Treated					
		Home	Hospital				
1921	1	1	...	1	..	..	..
1922	1	1	...	1	..	..	..
1923	5	5	...	5	..	..	..
1924	2	...	2	2	..	..	..
1925	1	...	1	1	..	..	..

Future Requirements.

- 1.—The provision of sufficient houses to meet the existing urgent needs of the district.
- 2.—The general conversion of privies and pail closets into water closets.
- 3.—Better means of refuse disposal, either by destructor or otherwise.
- 4.—A comprehensive system of sewerage and sewage disposal.
- 5.—The provision of a public mortuary.

Factory and Workshop Acts.

Factories, Workshops, Bakehouses, Laundries, Workplaces,
and Homework.

1.—INSPECTIONS.

Premises	Inspections.				Written Notices
Factories
Workshops	33	3
Workplaces
				33	3

2.—DEFECTS.

Particulars.	Found.		Remedied
Want of Cleanliness	3	3
Sanitary Defects or Nuisances...	...	3	3
Sanitary Accommodation Defects
		6	6

3.—HOME WORK.

There are no Outworkers in the District to which the
Acts applies.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Number of Workshops on the Register at end of year ...	20
Number of Workshops registered during year	4
Number of Bakehouses on Register at end of year ...	4
Number of Bakehouses registered during year ... ..	...

Number of Prosecutions	Nil
Defects referred to H.M. Inspector	Nil
Number of notifications received from H.M. Inspector	3

Causes of Death (Civilians) in the Urban District of
Bolsover during 1925.

Causes of Death.						Males.	Females
All Causes	...	...	...	...	...	69	54
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	3	11
Arterio-sclerosis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	10	2
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Acute and chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital debility and Malformation, Premature birth	...	...	...	...	...	10	4
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other deaths from violence	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Other defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	13	12
Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Deaths of Infants } Total	...	...	...	...	...	18	12
under 1 year } Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Total Births	...	...	...	...	...	153	162
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	149	158
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,630

Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1925.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1925, while those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1924. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns.

Birth Rate per 1000	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.										RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.		
	Total Population	All Causes	Enteric Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years	Total Deaths under 1 year	Causes of Death certified by Registered Medical Practitioners	Inquest Cases	Uncertified Causes of Death
England and Wales	18.3	12.2	0.01	0.00	0.13	0.03	0.15	0.07	0.32	0.47	8.4	75	92.1	6.9	1.0
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	18.8	12.2	0.01	0.00	0.17	0.03	0.18	0.09	0.30	0.43	10.8	79	92.1	7.3	0.6
157 Smaller Towns (1921 adjusted Populations 20,000—50,000)	13.3	11.2	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.02	0.14	0.06	0.31	0.38	7.6	74	93.0	5.9	1.1
London	18.0	11.7	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.19	0.11	0.23	0.46	10.6	67	91.1	8.9	0.0



